

# Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

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## Missouri's Monument in France.

(From the San Antonio Express.)

Missouri is the first State to raise in France a monument to its heroic dead of the great war. The State Historical Society precedent that doubtless will inspire many similar steps, since it appeals to patriotic emotion and stirs the imagination. Memorials to the Civil War's fallen have arisen on its most famous battlefields; the national government, the states, or patriotic societies, erecting these. Surely there is no more appropriate spot on which to rear an enduring token to a soldier's memory than that on which his deeds were performed. Missouri's two divisions—the Thirty-fifth and the Eighty-ninth—played valiant parts in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, the two movements which speedily brought the enemy to his knees. The Eighty-ninth—associated with the First and the Forty-second, under Gen. Dickman—delivered the smashing blow of Sept. 11, 1918, against the enemy's center in that sector; and also was in the final drive up the Meuse, Nov. 1. The Thirty-fifth was in the heat of the first Meuse-Argonne operations. On Sept. 29, 1918, it captured Cheppy, where the State's monument has just been raised.

Gen. Pershing's official report will explain why this site was chosen: "The attack continued without interruption, meeting six new divisions which the enemy threw into the first line. He developed a powerful machine gun defense supported by a heavy artillery fire, and made frequent counter attacks with fresh troops, particularly on the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth divisions." It was there that Missouri troops did their hardest fighting and lost most heavily. That was the high mark of their heroism. Tourists visiting the battlefields may read—engraved in enduring granite—the story of their gallant deeds. \* \* \* America's soldiers overseas fought as Americans together, with little regard for state or old-world land of nativity. That was a happy circumstance; striking, indisputable proof that at last the American people had attained national consciousness. But state honors to war dead in no wise conflict with that spirit.

## Our Lawless Drouth.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Antislavery League, dismisses as meaningless the judgment of the people of Massachusetts and California in defeating Volstead enforcement acts. (The proposition carried in California according to belated returns.) Since neither of those states had an enforcement act, says Mr. Wheeler, the cause of prohibition has sustained no loss. Such a statement does not have to be characterized. Nor do the people have to be told how jubilant Mr. Wheeler and other professional prohibitionists would have been had the proposed acts been ratified. They would have pointed to it as another expression of the people's approval of prohibition and read us all another lecture on the iniquity and un-Americanism of criticizing this tyrannical order.

Yet quite apart from expressions at the polls the prohibition leaders, it seems to us, might well ponder the state of affairs throughout the nation under Volsteadism. It is doubtful if the United States was ever cutting so mean a figure as it is today. The Ku Klux Klan is the most flagrant example of anti-Americanism. It cannot be positively asserted that the Klan had its inspiration in the Anti-Saloon League, but there is, unquestionably, a moral kinship between the two organizations. The ugly philosophy of government offensively preached and violently practiced by the one is subtly preached and sanctimoniously practiced by the other. Whatever their relationship, they are progeny of the same intolerance against which self-respecting people always have rebelled.

As for the actual results of the prohibition experiment, though there may be many credits in the accounting, the debts are appalling. It is a dreadful thing to witness a competent people to poise, character and high high department become a nation of lawbreakers, holding the fundamental law of the land in derision, commenting cynically on the profits of a new outlawry, amazed, but amused, at the corruption of officials by which an illicit traffic flourishes and speculating openly as to the regular rakeoff of this or that enforcement agent.

The French have a proverb, recently quoted by Bonar Law, that "better is the enemy of good." The wisdom

of that gentle injunction is exemplified in our reputed exchange of Demon Rum for Lawless Drouth.

## The Tragedy of Hughes.

(From the New York World.)

When Mr. Hughes so vehemently defended Senator Newberry in August he was doing the administration's dirty work. Newberry must be defended, because he was a Republican majority that made it possible to defeat the treaty of Versailles and the covenant of the League of Nations. Had Newberry not succeeded in buying the senatorship, the Republicans would not have been able to organize the Senate in 1919. Lodge would not have been chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations and the treaty would not have been wrecked.

The Old Guard was obliged to stand by Newberry, and so Mr. Hughes is sent forth as the public champion of Newberryism.

In the campaign of 1920 Mr. Hughes was one of the 31 Republicans who signed a manifesto urging the election of Mr. Harding as the surest means of bringing the United States into the League of Nations. Since he became Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes has repudiated his solemn pledge. He has "welched" on his promise. In Boston he turned up as the unqualified champion of everything that Henry Cabot Lodge represents in foreign affairs.

Here again Mr. Hughes was acting as an attorney for the administration. The Harding foreign policy is under the domination of Lodge and the irreconcilables. The President is afraid to challenge them. So Mr. Harding surrenders and Mr. Hughes makes them his clients.

There is a tragedy in all this quite apart from any of the issues involved. For many years Mr. Hughes was part of the essential moral assets of American politics. He was looked to not merely for leadership, but for conscience, for courage and for convictions. The whole country, regardless of partisanship, applauded when he became Secretary of State, but every hope of an enlightened liberalism that was then aroused has since been blighted. For reasons that defy satisfactory explanation he has seen fit to make himself the messenger boy of the Old Guard and shows no squeamishness about the kind of service he is expected to perform.

## Statement by Secretary Mellon.

The Treasury announces its plans for handling the War Savings Certificates of the series of 1918, which mature on January 1, 1923, to the amount of about \$825,000,000. For the convenience of holders of these Certificates the Treasury is offering special facilities. First, for their exchange into the new Treasury Savings Certificates, with provision for advance exchanges beginning November 15, 1922, and second, special facilities for cash redemption on and after January 1, 1923, with provision for presentation in advance for redemption as of that date.

Postoffice and Banking Institutions throughout the United States will receive full information as to the provisions for redemption and exchange, and will be in a position to extend all possible assistance to their customers.

Beginning November 15, 1922, holders of 1918 War Savings Certificates can exchange them at maturity value for Treasury Savings Certificates dated January 1, 1923, and at the same time can get advance payment of any cash difference by taking the largest amount of Treasury Savings Certificates that their War Savings Certificates taken at maturity value, will cover.

Exchange after January 15, 1923 with any necessary cash adjustments will be made as of the date of exchange. Holders will not be able to make cash redemption of the certificates before maturity but beginning November 15, 1922, may present them in advance for redemption as of January 1, 1923, and in that event will receive about January 1, 1923, checks payable to their order covering the redemption value.

Registered War Savings Certificates must be presented to the Postoffice where registered, but unregistered certificates will be received for redemption or exchange at any money order postoffice, any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch, or the Treasury at Washington. Banking institutions generally will also handle these transactions for their customers, and holders of maturing certificates are urged to present their certificates so far as possible through their own banks, and trust companies.

## \$4,224,810 "Assets" Declared Worthless.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Book values, or so-called assets, of the Bankers' Trust Co., to the amount of \$4,224,810, are declared worthless by Francis E. Williams, receiver of the company, who has recommended, in a report to the Circuit Court, that they be stricken from the record of the company's resources.

The largest item in the proposed reduction is the cutting of \$3,949,000, the valuation of bonds held by the company, to \$1,000,000. The value of real estate, it is stated, should be shown as \$59,557.73, instead of \$130,138.74. A reduction of about one-half in the book value of stocks held by the company, which appeared as \$955,677.50, is also declared necessary. Other items which it is sought to charge off are \$719,623.33, as bills receivable, and overdrafts, cash items and judgments, comparatively small amounts.

The Bankers' Trust Co. has been in a receiver's hands since 1914. Leon W. Quick, who was made receiver at that time, killed himself last July. Williams was at that time serving as co-receiver, and has since been in charge as receiver.

W. L. Sturdevant, attorney for the receiver, said today:

"Since the receivership began the receiver has liquidated more than \$3,000,000 of indebtedness. The actual claims do not now greatly exceed \$150,000. The report shows a cash balance of \$33,370.76 on hand.

"The matters to be charged off are not assets, but book valuations. The receiver's report does not show some live and promising assets of the company, one of these being a \$43,000 judgment, which is a lien on the Cross-S ranch in Texas, a valuable estate.

"The Bankers' Trust Co. also owns between 9000 and 10,000 acres of land in McMullen and Atacosa counties, Texas. At present the oil prospects in the vicinity of the Atacosa county land are considered very good and the land has a high potential value."

The receiver's report says that the book values, as now appearing, are a hindrance and an encumbrance. It is also stated that Quick's death has caused confusion as to some details which have not yet been fully adjusted.

## John T. Burks is Brutally Assaulted.

(Farmington Times.)

About 6 o'clock Sunday evening several parties at Iron Mountain started a row among themselves, causing considerable disturbance. John T. Burks, who is Justice of the Peace in that township, soon had his attention attracted by the general disturbance that was going on, and intervened in the name of the law, saying that such disturbance must cease. The belligerents, at least three of them, Lee Crocker, about 26 years of age, Ed Enloe, about 40, and Jim Enloe, a son, immediately turned on 'Squire Burks, beating him up in heartless manner with rocks and sticks.

Mr. Burks' son, Tom, and the mine boss, Mr. Corbett, finally came to Mr. Burks' assistance and succeeded in pomeling the assailants somewhat. But it was then found that 'Squire Burks had been quite seriously hurt, having a heavy gash in the back of his head, had been given a heavy blow across his face, apparently with a stick, and was otherwise considerably bruised. He was brought to this city, however, where he swore out warrants for the parties above named, charging them with assault with intent to kill, with malice aforethought.

The offenders were arrested and are now in jail, having failed to secure bondsmen. The preliminary hearing was intended to have been held Tuesday, but 'Squire Burks' condition would not permit his attendance. The date of the hearing, which will be before 'Squire Geo. Sutherland, has not been definitely fixed, but if 'Squire Burks' condition will permit it will probably be held tomorrow.

## Electric Railroad is Planned.

(Piedmont Journal-Banner.)

Again it is reported that the construction of an electric interurban railroad to traverse the counties of Reynolds, Iron, Washington, Dent, Shannon and Texas is being planned.

The construction of the road is to be the project of the Missouri Hydro-Electric Company, headed by M. G. Shannon of Sand Springs, Okla. Engineers of the company have recently completed a survey of the route over which the road will be constructed.

This road has been planned for some time, and it is expected that it will become a reality as soon as the hydro-electric plant on White river is

completed. Power will be furnished from that plant, it is said, to operate the railroad.

The road would traverse a mountainous section of Southern Missouri and would be of great benefit to that section, since it will cross the famous Brandenburg fruit belt.

## Adams—Patton.

(Farmington News.)

The many friends of Roy E. Adams and Miss Allie May Patton were very much surprised to receive announcements this week of their marriage which occurred at Jerseyville, Ill., on the third of last August. Mr. and Mrs. Adams drove to Jerseyville and were united in marriage by the pastor of the Methodist church there. Returning to Farmington, Mrs. Adams resumed her position as Assistant Postmistress and Mr. Adams returned to Annapolis where he is in charge of the drilling operations for the Annapolis Mining Co.

Mrs. Adams is the only daughter of Mrs. Alice Patton, of Iron-ton. She has been employed in the Farmington post-office for the past few years. She is a charming young lady and has made many friends here by uniform courtesy and efficiency of service in her work at the post-office.

Mr. Adams is the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adams. He has held responsible positions with various mining companies in St. Francis county and is very popular with a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams will reside in Farmington. The News joins many friends in wishing for them every happiness in life.

## County Court Proceedings.

Monday, November 6th.

J. Sellinger, district 2, road money, \$200.  
G. W. Hanson, salary, \$282.50; traveling expenses, \$43.75; postage, \$7.50.  
J. H. Keith, salary for October, \$100.  
Mrs. A. I. Willard, board of Phelan Winn for October, \$10.  
J. Arthur Francis, salary, \$150; disbursing school money, \$66.51; postage, \$4.  
E. W. Helms, cleaning flues at county farm, \$2.50.  
Allen Hampton, cleaning flues at courthouse and jail, \$4.50.  
H. Martin, help defray final expense of Fred Akers, \$12.  
Mrs. H. Adolph, rent office highway engineer, two months, \$6.  
Chas. Bond, work on pump, \$4.  
O. T. Anderson, removing two dead horses from highway, \$4.  
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., stationery and supplies, \$29.13.  
Iron-ton Telephone Co., service, \$16.20.  
Standard Printing Co., supplies, \$4c.  
Wm. Brown & Son, repairs on county truck, \$25.50.  
H. L. Bell, repairs on county truck, \$5.21.  
John Allen, fees as school attendance officer, \$52.70.  
John I. Marshall, sheriff, \$86.00.  
J. L. Crowley, hauling lumber, Annapolis Crane Pond project, \$4.63.  
Petition of J. A. Townsend et al for change of road granted.  
Add Reese, county judge, \$17.00.  
Wm. Sutton, same, \$17.30.  
S. A. McMurtrey, same, \$16.50.  
John I. Marshall, waiting on county court three days, \$9.  
Saturday, November 11th.  
Assessors of Fred Hinds reduced from \$1380 to \$1050; Jeff Vinson reduced from \$990 to \$600; W. P. Pippin, real estate in Redmondville, reduced from \$2120 to \$350.  
Mrs. H. Adolph, pencils for election, \$8c.  
John Marshall, delivering poll books at eighteen precincts, \$33.  
W. T. Keathley, board of paupers, etc., \$378.40.  
Petition of H. M. Hartzell et al for change of road granted.  
J. M. Whitworth, supplies for court house and jail, \$6.50.  
Arcadia Valley Enterprise, publishing official ballots, \$396.52.  
IRON COUNTY REGISTER, publishing official ballots, printing ballots, etc., \$541.35; stationery and printing, \$156.50.

Ordered that the sheriff be allowed 75 cents per day for board of prisoners confined in county jail.

Judges and clerks of general election allowed \$3 per day. R. A. Raasche, casting up vote of general election, \$3.

W. N. Knight, same, \$3.  
Messengers of election allowed as follows: Mrs. W. E. McKee, Des Arc, \$4.90; Perry Sutton, Vulcan, \$4.50; Chas. Hampton, Annapolis, \$4.00; Wm. Dunn, Dunn's, \$3.20; B. B. Blanton, Polk's, \$3.10; L. Pearson, Hogan, \$2.80; Geo. Stark, Arcadia, \$1; Alfred Schwab, Pilot Knob, \$1; B. H. Brown, Ghermanville, \$2.64; B. F. Englewood, Belleview, \$3; O. F. McClain, Kaelin, \$1; Aaron Fitzgerald, Imboden, \$3.50; W. E. Westerman, Bell's, \$5; Bryan Terry, Redmond, \$5; Alex. Jennings, Love's, \$5; Jas. A. Arnold, Bixby, postage, \$2.72.

\$2.00 allowed for rent of polling places on election day.  
John Ruble, putting up booths Des Arc, \$1.  
Wm. Brown, Germanville, \$2.  
O. Fitzpatrick, constable at Belleview election day, \$2.  
Chas. Hampton, constable at Annapolis, \$2.  
J. Arthur Francis, L. Kuhn, J. L. Baldwin and G. W. Hanson, \$1 each for canvassing absentee ballots.



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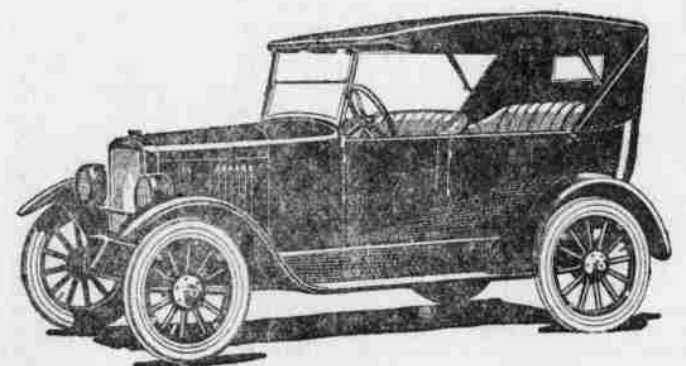
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IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 3 A.M. to 1 P.M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, DEC. 13. Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Iron-ton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—ADV